

parchment texture. In the meantime I had sent to Dr. H. G. Dyar some of the larvæ for examination and identification. He wrote me that they were evidently highly specialized Tineids and of much interest, and expressed his hope that I would raise the moth. In a little less than four weeks from the time the cocoons were made the moths appeared. I at once recognized them as *Mieza igninix* Walk., the *Enemia crassinervella* of Smith's check-list. This dainty little creature, with primaries of silvery white, striped and dotted with black and secondaries of vivid rose color, is not uncommon at Punta Gorda, and I had taken it several times this season resting on leaves near the spot where I found the larvæ. Dr. Dyar will publish a full description of the larva, with notes.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE LARVA FOUND BY MRS. SLOSSON.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, PH. D.

Considerable interest attaches to Mrs. Slosson's discovery of the larva of *Enemia crassinervella*, since in it we find an exposed feeding Tineid. These are always of interest, for as soon as the Tineids abandon their concealed mode of life numerous specializations occur, and usually in the direction of some higher family of the group—the superfamily Tineoides. I was able recently to describe a Tineid (*Butalis basilaris* Zell), which had assumed many characters of the Pterophoridae, and now I shall describe the present species with strong tendencies toward the Eucleidæ, yet without losing its essential Tineid characters.

Larva.—Flattened, thick, head partially retractile, but large, joint 12 slightly enlarged dorsally; shape of Harrisina, but more flexible, suggesting the Eucleidæ by the soft, subventral region; feet very soft, short, of the normal number. Setæ single, except a few irregularly distributed secondary setæ, or rather reduplications of the primary ones, short, stiff, glandular tipped. Setæ i and ii approximate, in line transversely, a secondary seta adjacent to i or ii or both, irregular in position. Seta iii single; iv and v approximate, yet by no means consolidated; iv a little above v, with or without a secondary seta below and behind it; vi double; two setae on the leg. Joints 3 and 4 with both primary and sub-primary setæ, a secondary seta near ia and ib and near iia and iib on joint 4, but variable. Seta iii seems absent on joint 4, though present on 3. Cervical shield large, black, with six

setæ, normal. Spiracles large, circular, Eucleid-like, a soft, eversible, colorless space above tubercle vi on the segments with feet.

Head black, the sutures pale; labrum white. Body with the dorsum broadly black, containing a narrow white dorsal line, a broader pale orange addorsal line, darker orange at the slightly elevated tubercles i and ii, especially on joints 3, 12 and 13; a narrow white subdorsal line. Lateral region colorless; a broad white lateral line above tubercle iii, edging the black dorsum; a narrow white stigmatal and a subventral line. Spiracles yellowish; setæ pale. Anal plate whitish, slightly marked with black. Skin finely transparent granular, the markings appearing as if below the surface, as is so common in the Eucleidæ. Hooks of the abdominal feet in a half circle on the inner side of the planta. Length of the larva 8 to 9 mm. Width of head about 1.3 mm.

Cocoon.—Rounded, flattened on two sides by the leaves between which it was spun, of a firm hard texture like the cocoon of the Eucleidæ and of the same dark brown color. There is, however, no lid for the emergence of the moth, but the pupa forced a crack along one side where the cocoon was angulated by the leaf and emerged entirely on the escape of the moth. The pupa is simply a soft transparent yellowish skin without cremaster, possessing the usual Tineid characters.

NEW CALIFORNIAN SPIDERS.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

Most of the following new species of spiders were contained in a collection sent me for determination by Prof. V. L. Kellogg, of Leland Stanford Junior University.

THERAPHOSIDÆ.

Atypoides californica, sp. nov.

Length ceph. 5.5 mm., breadth, 4 mm.; abdomen long 6 mm. The cephalothorax is pale, head fusco-olivaceous, mandibles still darker, legs and sternum pale, abdomen brownish, venter lighter. Eyes similar to *A. riversi*, but the cephalothorax plainly broader than in that species; the groove simply a round impression, not elongate; legs shorter and more spiny than in *A. riversi*, there being a few spines on anterior tarsi, smooth spaces above on the patellæ; second joint of palpi almost as long as the anterior femora; six spinnerets, the small pair thicker than in *A. riversi*, superior pair shorter than in that species, the last joint not longer than the penultimate, and conical in shape.